inediate business of the firm or individual contrac-ting.

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## PHOSPHATES OF THE WORLD.

Interesting Lecture by Prof. Charles U. Shepard, Jr.—The Spanish Phosphates the Most Formidable Competitor that the Carolina Product has to Encounter.

The lecture of Professor Charles. U The lecture of Professor Charles. U. Shepard, Jr., on the phosphates of commerce, before the Y. M. C. Association last evening, filled the lecture room of the Medic..l College to its utmost capacity, hundreds being unable to gain admission into the hall. The lecturer spoke with great clearness and was listered. tened to with earnest attention. He

At a time when the production of the various Carolina mines has reached two hundred thousand tons per annum, caus-ing the disbursement of over one million dollars in this neighborhood, and thereby bringing a comfortable support to many thousand individuals, besides returning a large income to the State; when many men are considering the question whether they, too, will embark in the mining industry, and thus yet swell the yearly product, it is obviously a wise course to consider what are the sources, other than our own, to which the civilized world

our own, to which the civilized world looks for its phosphate supply, and how formidable they are or may become as competitors in its markets.

In estimating the value of any phosphate, we may inquire, as our basis of comparison, with how large a content of soluble phosphoric acid can a merchantable superphosphate be prepared from it? For the sake of convenience we will consider the various commercial phosphates sider the various commercial phosphates in the following order:
Guano, Altered Guano, Fossil Bones

Coprolites—Phosphatic materials whose near origin is clearly animal.

Phosphorite, Apatite—Phosphatic Meterials whose near origin is mineral.

GUANO. It is well for us to include guano in It is well for us to include guano in the above list, not only because of its very considerable phosphatic content (say twenty to thirty per cent. of phosphates,) but also because of the serious competition which it must exert in the agricultural world so long as its supply holds out. With regard to the quantity of grans still remaining at the discount. incident and world so long as its supply holds out. With regard to the quantity of guano still remaining at the disposal of the Peruvian Government (and almost all real guano is, or rather was, Peruvian,) the statements are most contradictory. On the other hand, we have the assertion of that government that they possess some forty, to forty-five localities, containing more or emissive deposits of merchantable guano. On the other hand, the British consul at Callao reported, in 1873, that Pandid not possess three million tons of exportable guano. This would last at the present rate of shipment only a year or so longer. The complete exhaustion of the Chincha guano—the best of the Peruvian—and the probable early consumption of the Guanape—judging from the fact that cargoes of inferior guanos are being exported from yet other Peruvian localities—lead the public which has invested in Peruvian bonds, secured on the guano returns of the government, and those who depend on this article for agricultural purposes, to infer that the enormous excavation of these beds has almost exhauspurposes, to infer that the enormous excavation of these beds has almost exhausted what at first sight appeared to be a boundless supply. Such at least is the belief among the English holders of Peravian bonds, and the manufacturers of commercial manure at home and abroad. Even the most hopeful look forward to the complete exhaustion of the Peruvian, and all similar beds, before the end of this century. At the present time, it is doubtful if the annual importations of nitrogenous guano into Europe and the United Stores exceeds one hun-dred to one hundred and fifty thousand dred thousand tons for one year. The decline in quantity and quality of unaltered (especially Peruvian) guano, steadily augments the demand for those

ROCK-GUANOS. Under rock-guanos we understand those rock formations consisting essentially of phosphate of lime (or in a few instances of phosphates of magnesia and alumina and the oxide of irons) which are derived from original deposits of guanos, and owe their present form to various physical and chemical causes various physical and chemical causes. Since the application of Liebig's method (of rendering bones soluble by the addition of sulphuric acid) to mineral phosphates, the rock-guanos have been sought after on account of their generally high percentage or phosphoric acid and the excellence of the super-phosphates manufactured from them. factured from them. In consequence of this demand the West India Islands and other localities where such deposits are likely to be found have been carefully likely to be found have been carefully and repeatedly searched. New beds of phosphatic guanos have been discovered from time to time, but owing to the small quantities of available material that they usually contained, they have generally been soon exhausted, and thus have ceased to influence the market. At this day we seldom hear of any fresh and important discovery in the West Indies; and while it is not impossible that virgin deposits may yet be found and worked, such nevertheless becomes yearly more improbable as prospecting parties have five thousand tons. They received from \$2 to \$8.50, according to the quality, for the rock at the mines. The cost of transportation to Lisbon such nevertheless becomes yearly more improbable, as prospecting parties have hunted through all the many islands, reefs and coasts of these unquestionably ancient guano regions. Who islands have been, as it were, transported in ships across the seas, and the amount of phosphatic guanes annually thrown on the European market was enormous as long as the deposits held out. With the exception of the New Curacon there is at present no large phosphatic deposits in the West Indies whose quality will permit of its shipment across the ocean. COPROLITES.

manufactured manures which are de-

signed to supply its place.

The total annual yield of the various English coprolitic deposits is about twenty-five thousand tons. According to Prof. Albert Hunt's mineral statistics, thirty-five thousand tons of all grades were raised in 1872; their value being fifty thousand pounds, or about about dollars per ton. While the difficulty of excavating these deposits has been in-creased by the previous exhaustion of the more accessible beds and the higher cost of labor, foreign phosphates have been introduced in great quartity, and of much superior quality, so that the English coprolites have long since lost the importance which they acquired soon after first utilization. Of coprolites importance which they acquired soon after first utilization. Of coprolites (using the term in its commercial signification) there are three important deposits in France, viz: the Bologne of Calis, the Ardennes and the Bellegarde Phosphatic modules have been found on the Northeastern coast of France, from Havre, to the Flemish border. They contain a darge amount of sand and frequently of oxide of iron and alumina, so that they can be employed only in the manufacture of low-grade articles. Nevertheless they have been extensively imported into England. The so cailed Arbeits on the discovery of the same and the so cailed Arbeits on the price of South Carolina followed. Canadian appatite is ported into England. The so called Ardennes phosphates possess greater importance, as they are largely and successfully used in French agriculture, in the simple, finely ground powder, The actual cost of the ground phosphate is



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about ten dollars per ton, which leaves a very small margin for profit, as it is prin-cipally sold in Brittany at fourteen dol-

lars. The annual production of these beds was estimated in 1872 at twenty-

five thousand tons, and has increase

since then very materially. The Belle-garde phosphates may possibly exercise considerable local influence, but the low content of phosphoric acid in the material found on the spot would prevent its wide shipment

PHOSPHORITES.

formation, cannot be mined profitably Only one local attempt had been made

to agriculturally utilize these vast de-posits, and that had proved a failure.

The Bordeaux phosphates—as the phosphorite obtained from the Depart-

and quantity has already been sent to market. The production has reached 20,-

000 tons per annum.

The German phosphate, which occurs

along the Lahn, is attributed to the con-centration in limited beds and pockets of

ton, and the expenses reach fifteen dol-

lars by the time the rock has been lan-ded in England. It is claimed that it

ueva would reduce the freight expenses materially, but would itself cost one million two hundred thousand dollars.

their readiness to guarantee their pro-

investments in the interior of Spain, it may be equally long before rail connection with the coast is made.

The Caceres Mines, on the other hand,

are our present competitors in the English market, and, as such, deserve spe-

cial notice. From 1866, when mining operations began, to October, 1872, the

principal company at Caceres had fur-nished about one hundred and twenty

amounts to about eight dollars per ton. Chemical analysis of the rock gives from

fifty-three to eighty-six per cent. of bone phosphate of lime, with an average

The Russian phosphorite occurs gen-

wide shipment.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

was discovered on the Southern coast of Norway, which has since then been worked by the Bamble Phosphate Comworked by the Bamble Phosphate Com-pany and others on a considerable scale. The expense of preparing the rock for market by hand-trimming is great. The present annual production barely reaches a few tons. The extent of the deposit Beaufort River-River deposit

two cons. The extent of the deposit was estimated at seventy five thousand tons. The first quality of apatite contains eighty-five to ninety per cent. bone phosphate of lime, selling for thirty dollars per ton; the point of shipment is some three and one half-miles distant, whither it is transported in small mountain warrons.

CONCLUDING REMARKS. You will observe appended to the analysis of the various foreign phosphates on the table to which your attention has we confine our attention exclusive to the

The Russian phosphorite occurs generally in the strata of the cretaceous formation; it is also, however, found in those of the Jurassic, Tertiary, and even the Silurian. M. Yermoloff, who assisted Prof. Engelhardt in the recent geological and economic survey of Russia, has stated: "We do not think that we exaggerate when we say that Central Russia reposes on phosphate of lime, with which she is able to pave the half of Europe." An examination into the commercial value of these deposits led to the conclusion that where the phosphate been called from time to time this even-ing, some results obtained on the rock from different localities in this State. If grade of the superphosphates manu-factured from this suite of samples exthe conclusion that where the phosphate rock is accessible its quality is too poor to admit of its more than local utilization; while the richer nodules occurring, as they do, disseminated through a compact formation cannot be mind we findle. amined in this laboratory, you will note the following average: SUPERPHOSPHATES MANUFACTURED From Cambridge Coprolites... French Coprolites... Bordeaux Phosphate...

jerman Phosphate..... Spanish Phosphate..... Savassa Phosphate..... ments of Lot, Tarn-et-Garonne and Aveyron is commercially called—on the other hand, have played an important part in the English markets. No new deposits have been discovered in these Rio Grande Bone-Ash.. While I have not hesitated to employ this criterion as the basis of our practical survey this evening, it would be certainly amiss to ignore another mode of comparison which possesses a like interest and profit. You are aware that considerable use is made of phosphate rock amaly ground to a fine powder, and any regions during the past six years not-withstanding continued and careful pros-pecting; and the general impression pre-vails that the better part, both in quality erable use is made of phosphate rock simply ground to a fine powder, and applied to the soil by itself, or in conjuction with potash salts, burnt marl, stable manure or other fertilizing materials. Without entering upon a discussion of the merits of this procedure, I would call your attention to the following table, which gives the average results of a long series of examinations as to the solubility of the different ground phosphates in a solvent which is supposed to approximate in its effect to the action of the waters occurring in soils. centration in limited beds and pockets of the small content of phospate of lime found in the limestone of that region. The best average price paid for Lahn phosphate, on the spot, rarely exceed cight dollars per ton. The better quali-ties are shipped to England for the man-ufacture of superphosphates; the medi-um qualities are similarly used in Eng-land, and the poorest sorts are reduced to powder for direct application to the soil.

waters occurring in soils.

Amount of phosphoric acid dissolved on treatment of the finely ground phosphates from the following localities, with an antiform quantity of neutral-citrate-of ammonia solution, (spec. grav. 1.09:) The existence of beds of phosphate of lime in Spain has been long known, al-

Cambridge coprolites...... 0.85 per cent 
 Cambridge coprolities
 0.85 per cen

 French coprolities
 0.63 to 1.77

 Bordcaux phosphate
 3.35

 German phosphate
 2.00 to 2.40

 Mexillones guano
 4.69

 Raza Island
 15,83
 though it is only since a comparatively recent date that their true composition and value have been appreciated, and yet later that active mining operations have been carried on at the different localities. Lography and Course are the

have been carried on at the different lo-calities. Logrosan and Caceres are the two principal localities for phosphates in Spain. There are several distinct veins of phosphorite at Logrosan. The rock is blasted; the larger pieces are cleaned by hand and hammer, and then assorted into high and low grades. While it must be admitted that this method of investigation as to the com-parative assimilability of the various phosphates leaves much to be desired, yet there is a considerable value to be yet there is a considerable value to be attached to the results, conducted as they were in an uniform manner. Attention is called to the fact that the South Carolina phosphates are, on the average, as readily attacked as the Mexillones guano and the Rio Grande boneash, and much more so than the French and German phosphates, which have been used for a long time—and, as is claimed by some successfully—in the simple pulverized condition as a means The pieces of trimmed rock average three to four inches in diameter.

The shipment of this phosphate necessitates great trouble and expense. It is transported in heavy wagons, drawn by mules or oxen, and carrying two to two and a half tons to the load, to the railway at Vielanueva de la Serena. The carts make two trips a week and receive about twenty cents per hundred weight. The cost of transportation and handling until the phosphates is put on shipboard at Lisbon, amounts to almost ten dollars a simple pulverized condition as a means

of supplying the requisite phosphatic pabulum to plants.

The lateness of the hour precludes anything more than a brief summar of the commercial situation. Assuming that of the two hundred thousand tons of brings twenty-five dollars per ton in the phosphate rock now raised from the vaexported, chiefly to England, we see at once how seriously the price of our commodity must be affected by any new or increased competition in the English

This line, once constructed, would permit of the delivery of simply enormous quantities of this high-grade rock to the exclusion of a corresponding amount of the Carolina and other rocks of lower value. The officers at the mine stated auxiety in commercial operations on the other side of the Atlantic have unquestionably depressed the price of phos-phates in general. It is to be expected duct at seventy-five to eighty-five per cent, bone phosphate of lime, also their ability to raise and lay down their phosthat a reaction must come some time, and that the demand will once more become active. When that day shall, happily, have arrived, will there be room for a yet larger consumption of South Caroliphate beside the mine at less than three dollars per ton. This mine is apparently the only great competitor in the future na rock? My remarks this evening have been designed to put you in a position to try. Of the quantity and quality of the Lo-grosan phosphate, there can be no doubt spanish Courts, it may be long locked to commerce; and even then, so great is the disinclination of the capitalists to

been designed to put you in a position to answer this important question.

The old beds—on which the English market relied—have either failed entirely or show evidence of early exhaustion, with the exception of the Spanish, more especially that of Logrosan, which looms up like a spectre. Is there any probability of the discovery of a new deposit? In answer to this question, it was the In answer to this question, it must be remarked that the great variety of occurrence, form and color, which mark phos-phatic substances, are favorable to their having been overlooked or neglected even in regions where considerable attention has been bestowed on the develop-

ment of mineral wealth.

For the sake of the State, of the com For the sake of the State, of the com-munity, of us all who are here assembled, it is to be hoped that with an increasing demand for phosphates, no other bed may be discovered or give unexpected in-crease of yield, so that we may reap a long and rich harvest from our Bonanza.

The following is the comparative statement referred to by Professor Shep-

bone phosphate of lime, with an average of about sixty to sixty-five per cent. The total recent production has been about twenty-five thousand tons annually. Most of the Spanish phosphate goes to England, whither thirty-three thousand tons were shipped in 1874. France also consumes a few thousand tons. The Spaniards make no home use of their spaniards make no home use of their roc! although their lands stand in sore roc' although their lands stand in sore Localities.

	need of such carichment. The Spanish	Taxamires, A.	Tab.	ı
3	thembates are were difficulty it.	Rio Grand-Bone ash39.84	13.98	į
3	phosphates are very difficult to grind,	Mexillones — Guano33.23	18,58	i
	but nevertheless make good superphos-	Phornix Islands—Rock guano, 39.08	17.18	ı
	phates, which dry readily, and do not	Bombrero-Rock guano 37 51	16,90	i
	lose in soluble phosphoric acid, as they	Curacoa-Rock guano 39 52	15.80	i
1	contain very little exide of iron and	Swan Island-Rock guano	13,83	ı
a	alumina.	Navassa—Rock guano	11.42	1
1		EirogueRock guano32.00	wet.	ı
я	DEPOSITS OF APATITE.	кепоппа-коск диапо40.19	wet.	ł
Ų	Of the Canadian apatitic deposits little	Cambridgeshire-Coprolites26.47	10.00	1
램	is known beyond the fact that they con-	Cambridgeshire—Coprolites25.95	10.02	1
d	sist of poshets (or burnt -) - Cli	Ardennes-Coprolites	7.60	ı
ü	sist of pockets (or bunches) of high grade	Grand-pre-Coprolites17.13	5.34	1
	phosphate of lime, of crystalline struct-	Varennes-Coprolites	5.14	1
9	ure, imbedded in granite, gneiss and	Bellegarde-Coprolites23.37	8,36	ı
8	mica-slate. It is claimed that very con-	Bordeaux-Phosphate38.64	14.98	1
ı	siderable quantities of apatite exist in	Bordeaux-Phosphate21.46	5.04	1
n	Canada; but possibly owing to their	German-Phosphate (best)34.88	16.61	ı
ı	consequence in widely commend or their	German-Phosphat (inferior)17.56	8.08	ı
ä	occurrence in widely separated pockets	L'eine-L'oprolites	-5.82	ı
1	the cost of excavation and hand-trim-	Horde-Black band (phosphate)19.48	1.46	1
Я	ming from the accompanying rock and	Russia - Government of Orel	\$1.000	ı
1	the great expense of transportation, not	(phosphate)13.35	wet.	1
9	much of it is met with in the phosphatic	(phosphate)	15.41	ı
9	trade. The production heretofore has	Spain-Phosphorite (best)38.65	14:04	i
3	not certainly exceeded ten thousand tons	Spain-Phosphorite (inferior)20.15	9.20	ı
a	annually and possible and mousand tons	Logrosan-Phosphorite (yellow)37.55	16.20	i
d	annually, and possibly not much over	Logrosan-Phosphorite (rosv) 42 17	18.10	1
d	five thousand. It is almost entirely	Zariada Mayor-Phosphorite38.26	15.49	1
ŀ	consumed in New England and Great	Caceres, Abundancia Mine	13.62	ı
d	Britain. Last autumn very startling	Caceres, Estrella Mine (white)20.09.	14.72	1
9	reports were spread as to the discovery of	Caceres, Esmeralda (rosy)37.38	15,04	i
,	a true vein of apatite in Canada, and	Carolina Phosphates. 39.80	19,50	ı
a	much anxiety was entertained as to the	Cooper Plant Phosphates.	B.	۱
	effect on the price of South Carolina	Cooper River-Land deposit	.10,70	1
Ŋ		Ashley River-Land deposit	.12.30	1
1	rock, but since then no corroboration	Ashley River—Land deposit.	. 9.68	1

THE COLORED EXODUS.

The mass meeting at the Cooper Union, New York City, on Wednesday, to express sympathy with the colored people who are leaving Louisiana and Mississippi, to seek new homes in the West was large in numbers, the audience consisting almost entirely of colored people of both sexes. The features of the affair were the hitterness of what was said and were the bitterness of what was said and the insignificance of what was done only \$234 having been collected. The following liberally savage resolutions

were, however, adopted:

"Whereas the colorhd people are leaving the South by thousands and are seeking new haunts in the West; whereas their innocent fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and other relatives and friends have been stricked down. friends have been stricken down in cold blood and their lifeless flesh been left as food for the Southern turkey buzzard; whereas a tree has been made by brutal men a perpendicular delivery bed for an innocent pregnant wife and a mother to innocent pregnant wife and a mother to die on; whereas the colored people have toiled without being compensated, and have been mercilessly robbed; whereas extreme extortion has been the policy of those who have furnished them with the needs of life; whereas education has been denied them; whereas they have not been permitted to worship God in peace; whereas they have relied on the Federal arm at Washington, and it under the control of professed friends, and found no protection and have been made to live a life of peril; and, whereas, the colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal arms at Colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South has been made to live a life of peril; and have been made to live a life of peril; and have been made to live a life of peril; and have been made to live a life of peril arms at the cases against the others have not true.

Theref colored refugees have horror stricken fears as to the state of things which will be true of the South, should the Federal army after 1880 be under the control of those who have affiliated with their op-

We approve of their movement to such a new home in the West, and resolve to do all in our power to assist them, and do call upon every man, woman and child to extend to them a helping lead." ing hand "

Thurlow Weed and others of less note, Thurlow Weed and others of less note, black and white, spoke. Wendel Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison sent letters, the reading of which called out the most enthusiastic applause. Wendell Phillips wrote: "I am exceedingly serry that I cannot be with you. My health is not such as to allow of it. I have no words to describe what I consider the importance of your meeting. Only the importance of your meeting. Only two paths are open to the colored men of

the South: one is to resist, and protect themselves against intolerable oppression by arms; the other is to leave, one-half of them, their homes, and teach their oppressors justice by the severe lesson of suffering. Leave the tyrants and bullies to till their own soil or starve, while they do nothing but wrong and rob their laborers. Without laborers the Southern acres are worth nothing. Even a South-erner will come to his senses, or if he

never had any senses, obtain some, when he is starved. I trust the North will, as in Kansas days, organize and help to open channels and contribute means for a large emigration from States ruled by thieves and cut-throats, who know no means of getting their bread except by robbing their neighbors."

neans of getting means of getting means of getting means of getting means of getting and children fleeing as for their means a other, preferring to risk starvation and death by the way rather than remain where they naturally belong, is one calculated to move pitying Heaven and to awaken all that is sympathetic and generous in the human breast. Their claims for inamediate charitable relief are equally just and imperative. In these Southern States consuitave and usurpation sucern States conspiracy and usurpation suc-cessfully bear sway. In all the late Rebel States there scarely exists a single legitimate State administration: for no election has been permitted without being controlled more or less by fraud, in-timidation and lawlessness. It is clear that the battle of liberty and equal rights is to be fought over again, not in a party sense in the ordinary use of that term, but by the uprising and consolidating of a loyal, freedom-loving North, over-whelming in numbers, determined in purpose, invincible in action, and su-preme in patriotism, based upon impar-tial justice and an all-embracing citizen-ship. While therefore recovery tial justice and an all-embracing citizenship. While therefore grave, exciting and relatively important as the present exodus of a few thousands of colored refugees from Mississippi and Louisiana may be, it is only an incident of the hour, demanding succor and aid in various forms, until they have time to select their dwelling-places. But what of the four million of colored people in the entire South? Their exilement is a question not to be seriously entertained for a moment, either as a desirable or possible event. The American government is but a mockery and deserves to be overevent. The American government is but a mockery and deserves to be over-thrown, if they are to be left without protection as sheep in the midst of wolves. Let the edict go forth, trumpettongued, that there shall be a speedy end put to all this bloody misrul; and let the rallying cry be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast: "Liberty and could rights for each for all and fereign equal rights for each, for all, and forever, wherever the lot of man is cast, within

THE LAST ARMED SOLDIER.—A man who had the appearance of having just awakened from a sleep of twelve or fitteen years, arrived in the city last week, on his way South. He claims to be a native of Georgia, to have been a Confederate soldier in the late war, and since the close of hostilities to have lived in Massachusetts. His clothes were ragged in the extreme, and looked as though the pieces had hardly strength to hold together. The stranger carried with him the musket that he had borne through the war, rusty and timeworn, and on his senator will permit me at that point, I stated to the honorable senator from Indiana that if the arrangement made between the two courts, State and Federal, was as he referred to and was as telegraphed to the papers, it was disgraceful alike to the Federal authorities and to the State. I do not limit may be the state. I put what has been transmitted by telegraph to the public press, and on that the case is against both parties.

Mr. Blaine: If the senator will permit me at that point, I stated to the honorable senator from Indiana that if the arrangement made between the two courts, State and Federal, was as telegraphed to the Pederal authorities and to the State. I do not limit may citize and to the State. I put what has been transmitted by telegraph to the public press, and on that the case is against both parties.

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Mr. Blaine: I spoke of the judicial hugger-mugger, a word the honorable senator from Indiana did not seem ever to have heard before, which meant a covering up on both sides. I have made no remark which I have qualified; I have made none which I desire to quality. If the honorable senator have heard before, which meant a covering up on both sides. I have made no remark which I have qualified; I have made none which I desire to quality. If the honorable senator have heard before, which meant a covering up on both sides. I have made no remark which I have qualified; I have made none which I desire to quality. If the honorable senator have heard before, which meant a covering up on both sides. I have made no remark which I have qualified; I have made none which I desire to quality.

OF ANY VALUE. - If the testimony of 9.08 eminent chemists, and sagacious medical men, is of any value. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most perfect made.

11.17 These men of standing in their professions not only recompand its use but men, is of any value. Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder is the most perfect made.

11.17
These men of standing in their professions, not only recommend its use, but endorse it by using it in their own families.

11.70
Item men, is of any value, Dr. Price's Cream reference to one other subject to which the honorable senator has referred, he says that he produced the testimot of Mr. James B. Campbell, for whose racity and character I vouched. Does the honorable senator not be senator and the honorable senator received.

BUTLER ANSWERS BLAINE.

The 'Judge Hagger-Mugger' Under Discussion.—One Instance when the Schator from Maine met his Match.

Mr. Butler: Mr. President, I will make but one single remark in reply to the senator from Maine. South Carolina is quite able to take care of herself without any suggestions or reflections of that sen-ator; and fortunately for us there is nothing to sustain the charge which he makes, except his own statements, and if they are not more correct than a great many others that he has made in this many others that he has made in this Chamber they will not go for very much. Now, Sir, I said that so far as Smalls and Cardozo were concerned, his friends, it was determined weeks ago, I think, that they should be pardoned.

Mr. Blaine: Did the public know any thing about it?

thing about it? Mr. Butlers I do not know that the

public knew anything of it.

Mr. Blaine: Does the senator state that the public in any way knew anything shout it? thing about it?
Mr. Butler: I do not know whether the public knew anything about it, and I do

not care. Mr. Blaine: That is the very point of the whole tuing.
Mr. Butler: And I undertake to say

that the cases against Mr. Chamberlain and against the others have not been dis-

will come when they will all be discontinued, in the interest of peace. I have advised it for the last twelve months, and I shall continue to advise it; and if the senator denounces it as a bargain, let him denounce it. I think, Mr. President, the people of South Carolina can take care of her interests and her honor just as well without the dictation of the honorable senator as with it; and yet he has been hurling again and again his anathemas against her, which, I submit, if he will pardon me for saying so, is not becoming an American Senator. I understand that Cardozo and Smalls have hear pardoned and I am shall they have been pardoned, and I am glad they have been pardoned, but the cases against the others have not been discontinued. I think they all ought to be, and, if I am not very much misinformed, the honorable senator had the same opinion twelve

months ago.

Mr. Blaine: They never ought to have been commenced. That is the opinion of "the honorable senator", if you want to

hear it. Mr. Butler: Ah, Mr. President, they Mr. Butler: Ah, Mr. President, they ought never to have been commenced, nor ought many of the prosecutions in the United States Courts ever to have been commenced. When the senator talks about a bargain having been made in regard to the Ellenton prisoners, and some dispatches sent from Washington by the Executive, does the honorable senator know that the Chief Justice of the United States was presiding at those trials? Would he make a bargain? Does the honorable senator charge that upon him?

Mr. Blaine: Does the honorable senator from South Carolina know that the Chief Justice said it was impossible to

Mr. Blaine: He did say so, sir.
Mr. Butler: I know nothing of the
kind, Mr. President, but I do know this that there were trials of thirteen of those prisoners and a mistrial; and if any bar prisoners and a mistrial; and if any bar-gain was made, upon the head of the Chief Justice must the charge of the sen-ator fall, because he was there presiding in that court, and I know that twelve men tried and a mistrial was the result of it. What may have been the opinion of the Chief Justice upon that subject I do not know, but perhaps the senator does. does. Mr. Blaine: This is a question of fact

it is a question of debate upon evidence gathered before a committee of the Sengathered before a committee of the Senate; and I am not to be deterred from discussing that by the gentleman trying to arraign me for abusing South Carolina. I have said not one word about South Carolina nor about any officer of South Carolina other than that which is contained in the report of a special committee of the Senate, and I do not propos mittee of the Senate, and I do not propose to be dragged unnecessarily into any personal insues outside of that. I hold the senator to the record, I hold him to the testimony of a man for whose veracity he stands sponsor and voucher, and I ask him not to answer me by stating anything in the shape of menace; I ask him to answer a reputable citizen of his own State at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. Butler: Mr. President, it certainly is not my habit, it never has been my habit to utter a menace against anybody, much less against a senator on this floor.

much less against a senator on this floo I have uttered no menace against the honorable senator from Maine. If there has been any menacing in this debate, it has come from him. I understand the honorable senator to refer to certain dis-graceful transactions by the authorities of South Carolina, and now he rises and

senator, without any qualification, until I called his attention to it, arraigned ing been guilty of disgraceful conduct. I am very glad that the senator has qualified his remark. If the had done that in the first instance this colloquy would not have for a providence. have been necessary.

Mr. Blaine: I spoke of the judicial

me that is his misfortune; it is certainly not my fault.

Mr. Butler: That is true sir. Now in

the honorable senator not know, or does Sinsinnati,

he know, that that gentleman was a dehe know, that that gentleman was a defeated candidate, nonitated by the Republican Convention in the County of Charleston, running independent; and smarting, I have no doubt, under the defeat which he received overwhelmingly, he lashed himself into a fury and went before that committee, and I do not believe in his cooler mounts he would

lieve, in his cooler moments, he would repeat what he there stated.

Mr. Blaine: It is very novel that a defeated candidate for the senatorial office in a State cannot tell the truth under

Mr. Butler: I did not say that he said no such thing. I simply mentioned that fact by way of illustrating the animus which actuated Mr. Campbell. As to these charges of bargaining by the State and Federal authorities, and as to the fact that Governor Simpson did not see fit to announce beforehand that he intended to announce beforehand that he intended to pardon Cardozo and Smalls, I know nothing. I know nothing about the reason why the Governor did it; I suppose he had good and sufficient reason. But as I said a while ago, I am'glad he did it; The cases in Charleston have been continued, and there is no court aitting in Columbia to continue the cases ting in Columbia to continue the cases against the Republicans who were charged; therefore the statement falls to the

## Reported Exchange of Prisoners.

Blaine that there had been an agreement entered into between the Government of South Carolina and the Government of the United States for an exchange of prisoners. The party of the first part was to pardon Cardozo and Smalls and not press the prosecution of other noted Radicals, and the party of the second part was to discontinue proceedings against the Democrats for alleged political offenses. This view of the case was also taken by the Charleston correspondent of the New York Tribune, who teledent of the New York Tribune, who tele-graphed that journal a few days ago that "in consequence of a satisfactory under-standing the vexatious prosecutions in State Courts of the Republicans, inclu-ding ex-Governor Chamberlain, would be finally dropped, the District Attorney be finally dropped, the District Attorney agreed to postpone further consideration of the election cases." The Washington Republican, however, indignantly denies that any such arrangement was made by the consent or conneurouse of the Attorney General. The truth of the Republican's denial may be admitted without affecting the accuracy of the intimation made by Senator Blaine and of the statement given to the Tribune by its Charleston correspondent. Though the matter was one that came properly within the juriscorrespondent. Though the matter was one that came properly within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, it is probable that Mr. Devens was not consulted. It has been rumored that the negotiations on the part of the National Administration were conducted by Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State. If such a treaty was made we do not see how the authorities of South Car. Jim can be consulted. a treaty was made we do not see now the authorities of South Cardina can be cen-sured for their share in the transaction. It is true that Smalls, Cardozo, Chamber-lain & Co. were not charged with political offenses but with a crime involving and it is equally true that they richly de-served to be punished as common felons. But on the other hand a large number of the good citizens of the State had been the good citizens of the State had been arrested charged with the commission of political offenses. That they were wholly innocent would avail them little. They were to be tried by a Court organized to convict. By applying the test oath to jurors the jury was to be packed and a partisan Judge was to preside and by his rulings close every avenue of escape to the accused. Indeed, the test oath was applied, the jury was packed. oath was applied, the jury was packed, oath was apprece, the jury was packed, the partisan rulings were made and two or three of the defendants were convicted before the time at which it is said the Judge and the District Attorney received the Court discovered the defects of the indictments, the insufficiency of the evidence; the District Attorney became both to put the Government to the expression of the district attorney became pense of pushing the prosecutions, and, after four of the defendants had been acquitted, asked to have the cases against the others continued until November.

icle and Constitutionalist HUNDRED YEARS,—The following is an extract from a late sermon of the Rev.

There is good reason to believe that they There is good reason to believe that they never will be brought to trial again. It is better to have all the thieves of the Radical regime escape the punishment of their crimes than to have one innocent

citizen sent to a Northern dungeon. It

is bad that guilty men should go un-whipped or justice, but is far worse for

the innocent to suffer .- Augusta Chron-

extract from a late sermon of the Rev. David Swing, of Chicago:

As nations do not rise in a day, so in a day they cannot be overthrown. There are some singular records in history. It seems that a great nation cannot turn on its axis more than once in 400 or 500 years. Some of the old States lie outside the beautiful of the formula of history, but those inside the bounds of history; but those inside these bounds show great uniformity in making the time of radical changes in dynasty. Egypt was under shepherd kings about 550 years. Her golden age, when she so flourished in art, spread over 300 years. The Hebrew republic ran from Moses to King David—500 years; and the game the empire to see has come from him. I understand the honorable senator to refer to certain disgraceful transactions by the authorities of South Carolina, and now he rises and says that he has never arraigned that State. If that is not an arraignment, I submit to the honorable senator be himself does not understand the English language.

Mr. Blaine: If the senator will permit me at that point, I stated to the honorable senator from Indiana that if the arrangement made between the two courts, State and Federal, was as he referred to western empire, are now living well and happily in the 400th year of their separate lives. These statements are sufficiently truthful at least to assure us that those great stars which we call "nations" can neither be placed in the sky in a day nor in a day be blotted from the galaxy. Behold through what turmoils France has come! The atheist and communist assailed her. Napoleon drained her of men and money by wars of ambition. Other revolutions came. Then came the usurpation of Napoleon, then the German war with defeat and a fine of \$1,000,000,-000; and yet to to-day France comes out of those commotions a wise and powerful republic.

A FAILURE .-- Any attempt to produce a perfume in this or any country that can surpass Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, will prove a failure, fcr. Dr. Price's perfumes are as fresh and sweet as the ers from which they are made, and caunot be improved.

ADVANTAGES DECIDED.—The advantages in the use of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are decided, as they are put up in bottles of full measure; made from the true fruits and aromatics, without poisonous oils or ethers, pure and true.

- The wickedest city in the world-

VOL. XIV--NO. 43.

A correspondent of the Nashville

QUICKENED CONSCIENCES.

A correspondent of the Nashville American repeats the following story which was told him by a Georgian who witnessed the scene described:

Georgia has a stringent pistol law. The penalty is forfeiture of the pistol, and a fine of fifty dollars and, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment for thirty days. A short time after this law went into effect, Judge Lester was holding court in one of the mountain counties of North Georgia, and, right in the midst of the trial of a cause, he asked the attorneys to suspend a few moments, and told the Sheriff to lock the court house door and let no man pass out withand told the Sheriff to lock the court house door and let no man pass out without permission from him. Then said the Judge in his firm, decided way: "Gentlemen, I saw a pistol on a man in this room a few moments ago, and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty as a peace officer to let such a violation of the law pass unnoticed. It may be that it is my duty to go before the grand jury and indict him, but if that man will walk up to this stand and lay his pistol and a fine of one dollar down here, I will let him off this time, otherwise I will go before the grand jury and testify against him."

The Judge paused, and an attorney who was sitting down just before the stand got up, slipped his hand in his hippocket, drew out a neat ivory-handled Smith & Wesson six-shooter, and laid \$1 down before the Judge.

"This is all time."

"This is right again," said the Judge,
"but you are not the man I speak of."
Thereupon a large man just outside of
the bar walked around, ran his hand into his bosom, and, drawing out a huge old army pistol, laid it and \$1 on the stand.
"I declare," exclaimed the Judge, "if this don't beat all. You have done right,

the far side of the court house, "I will give him one minute to accept my proposition, and if he does not do it in that time, I will point him out to the Sheriff and order him to take him into custody."

Immediately two men form to be been

Immediately two men from the back the Judge's stand. Once they stopped and looked at each other, and then, coming slowly forward, laid down their pistols and their dollars. As they turned to leave, the Judge said: "This man with the black whiskers is the one that I saw with the pistol."

with the black whiskers is the one that I saw with the pistol."

Then Judge Lester gave a short lecture upon the cowardly, foolish and wicked habit of carrying concealed weapons, and assured his audience that in the future the law would be strictly enforced. The court proceeded with its regular business, and it is needless to add that in that court the law habit of the court with the latter that court the law in the latter that court the law in the latter that court is the latter that court the latter that court is the latter than the latter that court is the latter than the latter that court is the latter than the latter that county the habit of carrying pistols was broken up.

# How and When African Slaves Were Imported into the United States.

From the Roston Comm A friend of ours, in making some in-restigations, was desirous of learning the sest opinion as to the number of African slaves imported into the United States, from whom our present colored population have mostly descended, and wrote to Mr. Garrison for his judgment in the matter. He received in reply the following letter:

ROYBURY, March 10, 1879.

DEAR SIR—I should have answered your letter at an earlier date but for various engagements. In regard to the number of slaves brought from Africa to this country I have never seen any re-

rumber of slaves brought from Africa to this country I have never seen any record, and it is not probable that any was ever made. At the time of the proclamation of American Independence it was computed that 300,000 had been imported; but during the Revolutionary struggle the traffic must have been very limited. On the adoption of the United States Constitution that traffic was legalized for a term of 20 years, and thenceforth was as regularly pursued as any other branch of commerce, and almost exclusively by New England ship-owners (Bristol and Newport, R. I., taking the lead,) the South furnishing a ready market for the victims.

ket for the victims.

The invention of Whitney's cotton gin, The invention of Whitney's cotton gin, in 1793, made the cultivation of cotton (up to that period of no account) the absorbing interest of the planters, and gave a powerful impetus to the African slave trade, which continued to be actively prosecuted until the year 1808, when it was prohibited by an act of Congress, under specified penalties. The act, however, was not enforced. In 1820 Congress made the trade piracy, and, thus branded, it was pursued with less daring, and a good deal curtailed, though but one ship-master was ever convicted and one ship-master was ever convicted and executed, I believe. But, up to the time of the Southern rebellion, African slave-traders continued to smuggle their victime into the extreme Southern ports; but the demand of the planter for fresh stock was largely met by Maryland and Virginia as slave-breeding States, and against the domestic traffic there was no law of the land.

Doubtless, from the commencement to

the end of the dreadful traffic, more than a million of kidnapped Africans were brought to these shores, to be followed by the most terrible judgments upon this guilty nation. Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

AN ORCHARD.—The man who plants an apple orchard does not expect to get any return of consequence until it is ten or twelve years old; but he plants for all. fie knows that if he wants to sell his land before the trees bear fruit, the state-ment on the sale bills that the farm con-tains "an orchard of fruit trees just comland before the trees bear fruit, the statement on the sale bills that the farm contains "an orchard of fruit trees just coming into bearing" will help the bidding wonderfully; and it will be the same with trees when once the exact position of the timber question is understood. A piece of woodland properly planted and well located will come into use before an apple orchard will; and a farm of a hundred acres which could advertise that it had five acres of young forest ten years old would bring far more than interest on cost.

HOW TO SMOKE A PIPE.—To those who are attached to the pipe, it may be a matter of interest to know how their last puff or draught may be as fresh as the first. It is well known that smoking in the usual manner, the last portion of the tobacco becomes damp from the presence of oil or nicotine drawn from the heated tobacco above, which causes a sickening and nauscating effect, littler to taste, and unpleasant and unhealthy as compared with the first half of a well filled pipe. A contemporary has found

Andy Johnson at Lexington,

Andrew Johnson, then a refugee at Camp Dick Robinson, near Danville, Ky., came to Lexington, Ky., in the summer of 1861, to make a speech against the evils of secession. It had been announced for days preceding that the speech would be made at the Opera House. The city was filled with the cultivated and elite citizens of that unsurpassed country. John Morgan, the famous raider, was then organizing his regiment at Lexington. The secession spirit was wild with anticipated success of its cause. At the appointed time the spirit was wild with anticipated success of its cause. At the appointed time the Opera House was crowded almost to suffocation with ladies and gentlemen, with those clinging to the Union with unshaken affection, with those undecided where to cast their lot, with those filled with the idea of a new government and a new order of things. Mr. Johnson entered the hall from the front, accompanied by a few friends, looking every reconcile it to my sense of duty as a peace officer to let such a violation of the law pass unnoticed. It may be that it is my duty to go before the grand jury and indict him, but if that man will walk up to this stand and lay his pistol and a fine of one dollar down here, I will let him off this time, otherwise I will go before the grand jury and testify against him."

The Judge paused, and an attorney who was sitting down just before the stand got up, slipped his hand in his hippocket, drew out a neat ivory-handled Smith & Wesson six-shooter, and laid \$1 down before the Judge.

"This is all right," remarked the Judge, "but you are not the man that I saw with the pistol."

At this another attorney sitting immediately in front of the Judge, got up and drawing out a small Colt's revolver, laid it and a \$1 bill upon the stand.

"This is right again," said the Judge, "but you are not the wand from the front, accompanied the hall from the front, accompanied by a few friends, looking every inch a man. He was then in the prime of life and beauty of a well-developed manhood, like Paul of old, stood ready to offer up his life in defence of the faith and hope that possesses him. As he entered the house a shout went up from friend and foe, for all saw at once in the man the wonderful power and magnetism which made him the pride of Tennessee and the acknowledged friend of the people. Threats had been made on the streets of the city that day by young rebel spirits that Mr. Johnson should not deliver a Union speech on that occasion, others declared that he should—both sides were armed more or less. There was a dread in the minds of the more prudent on both sides that a "bloody drawing out a small Colt's revolver, laid it and a \$1 bill upon the stand.

"This is right again," said the Judge, "but you are not the man that I saw with the pistol." saw at once the danger surrounding the situation, and with a masterly stroke, quickly quicted the surging, excited throng of people, with the following happy introduction: "I stand to-day a refugee from home, from my adopted State, in whose councils I have stood as a tribune of the nearly free teach as a tribune of the nearly free teach. his bosom, and, drawing out a huge old army pistol, laid it and \$1 on the stand.

"I declare," exclaimed the Judge, "if this don't beat all. You have done right, my friend, but you are not the man I saw with the pistol."

This process went on until nineteen pistols and \$19 were lying on the Judge's stand. Then there was a pause, and it appeared as if the crowd were pretty well disarmed; at least, if there were any more pistols in the house their owners did not seem disposed to give them up.

"Gentlemen," resumed the Judge, "here are nineteen persons who have acted like men in this business, but the man that I saw with the pistol has not come up yet; and now," continued he, pulling out his watch and looking toward the far side of the court house, "I will give him one minute to accept my proposition, and if he does not do it in that time, I will point him out to the Sheriff and order him to take him into custody." when I am for the dissolution of this Union, I answer, never! never!! never!! So say I, my countrymen! May I, Kentuckians, the friends, neighbors and constituents of such a man, give my reasons to-day why this Union should be preserved, why war, the last alternative of civilization, should be avoided? Shall I be heard for my cause, even by the brave and gallant men who are to-day putting on the harness of war under an excitement that it will yet make many an excitement that it will yet make many homes desolate, make many hearts weep over stricken loved ones! Brave men over stricken loved ones! Brave men are brave on [all occasions; no more afraid of free speech than of free combat. Cowards suppress the one and flee from the other! Shall I be heard?" At this point Col. Tom Buford (who has just as-assainated Judge Elliott at Frankfort, Ky.,) moved from his sent to the aisle facing the speaker, and said: "Go on Mr. Johnson; you shall be heard to day in behalf of the Union. Kentuckians love a brave man, wherever found and in behalf of the Union. Kentuckians love a brave man, wherever found and under all circumstances." Suffice it to say that the eloquence of the orator and the response of the auditor abated all uneasiness in the minds of the fair women and brave men, and the crowd listened with eagerness to the plea of the great natural orator for more than two hours. Few such speeches have ever been made. It was enough within himself to have immortalized him. It was a grand plea for peace, harmony, home and country. Subsequent history has fully verified his brave words. When he said: "I am done. God bless Mentucky! God bless our whole land!" a wild burst of applause was heard from that great mixed crowd of Union men and secessionists. Andrew Johnsonientered that hall a stranger and left it a hero.—T. T. Crittenden, of Warrensburg, Mo.

> ngton (D. C.) Star published on the 29th ult. a card from Col. Wm. M. Lowe, representative from Alabama, contain-ing copies of three letters written by him representative from Andama, containing copies of three letters written by him that week to Senator Logan asking an explanation of the letters communicated to the Washington Republican of Monday, 21st ult. In that communication Gen. — u said that certain statements alleged to have been made by Col. Lowe with regard to Logan's raising troops in Illinois for the Confederate service were "false and "slanderous." Col. Lowe substantially repeated what a correspondent of the Pittsburg Post understood him to say on the subject, and then asked Gen. Logan whether the words "false and slanderous" were meant to refer to him. Failing, he says, to elicit a reply to his first two letters he wrote him yesterday as follows: "I have twice addressed you a note calling your attention to this language, you have failed and refused to answer either of them, and you thereby force me to the last atternative. I therefore demand that you name some I therefore demand that you name some time and place out of this district where another communication will presently reach you. My friend Chas. Pelbam, Esq., is authorized to act for me in the Col. Lowe concludes his card as follows:

Col. Lowe concludes his card as follows:
"Thus ended this one-sided correspondence, which explains itself. It needs little or no comment from me. I will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a senator of the United States. I will not post him as a scoundrel and poltroon for that would be in violation of the local statutes but I do sublish him as one cal statutes, but I do publish him as one who knows how to insult, but not how to satisfy a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the indement of the honorable men of the community."

had five acres of young forest ten years old would bring far more than interest on cost.

— The man who walks twenty-four hours on a stretch is considered a hero but no one seems to have a kind word for the baby that yells straight ahead for seventeen hours.

It is one of these rare, good remedies which used on will be always kept in the house. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills we refer to. Price 25 cents,